

there comes to the writing man a story ready made from actual happenings before his eyes. Or there is told to him some tale that does not

require the slightest movement of literary machinery to weave it into conceived a plan as brilliant as it was it almost seems as if art had been actly between him and Washington. brought to bear upon their presenta-

He was standing looking at the pic- connecting Pope with his capital. ture painted by Mr. Robert Reid, the picture of Otis delivering his flery reserve, baggage and ammunition speech before the judges, when sud- trains of Pope's army. There, too, denly a voice spoke at his elbow. were his personal effects. Stuart cap-Looking round, he saw standing be- tured a number of officers and men, a side him a short, slight man in a blue large sum of money in a safe in one uniform. It did not take the little of the tents and dispatches and other bronze button in the lapel of his coat papers, but the rain fell in such torto label him as an old soldier. He rents and the night was so dark that was stamped with it from the erect carriage of his head and shoulders to the glance of his keen gray eye.

"You have been through the building?" he asked suddenly. And upon being told that it was the writer's first visit, he politely offered his services as guide. They were accepted promptly. The little man in blue pointed out the old Hessian drum and sword, the first musket captured from the British, and the one that fired the shot at Lexington. He knew stories of the famous portraits on the walls, and after having examined the old senate and council chamber, he led the visitor down to the great octagon-shaped rotunda, where, behind their plates of glass, artfully grouped and festooned, re the battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments-nothing but the bare flagstaffs of some, others mere shreds of bunting hanging in pathetic festoons, only a few with the colors intact, pierced here and there with bullet holes. Stopping before the first corner he began in his low, well-modulated voice to explain about them. There were two shafts, shattered and roughly spliced a few inches below the gilded spear-heads.

"Those two flags," he began, "were given to the regiment by two sisters. who were engaged to be married to two officers; one a captain, the other a lieutenant. As you see, the flags were both hit in almost identically the same spot, and under them both officers were killed." Pointing to another flag he said, "Beneath this flag seven men were killed and four were wounded. It was decorated with a medal of honor." So it went on. There was a story to almost every one clump of pines close by. of the timeworn relics of the battlefields. At last the guide came to the case in the northwest corner of the hall. Immediately in front was a silken banner across whose faded red and white strips was a big blotch of brown. It needed no second glance to tell what the blotch meant.

"There is a story here," remarked the visitor, and the little man in blue looked at him keenly.

"Yes, sir, there is," he replied. "Three men were killed carrying that up, and still they carried it forward. As they went on, in the charge, a shell exploded over the head of the last man who had caught it, and a fragment struck him in the arm, between stump and staggered on. At last, as about, and, seeing near him a man in they should take a drink. his company who came from the same it, Frank, I can't carry it any longer." The visitor was breathless. "Well,"

he said, "and then-" "There is a strange ending to that," you are now, spoke up. 'Comrade,' he down, saying, 'I believe that is some said, 'you're right! I was Frank.'"

A few minutes later, as they went down the corrider, the visitor asked major paused, and after looking another question.

answer. "There he is!" uniform of a messenger of the senate ing rain until they rode off." came walking down the corridor. The



Lee and General Rappahannock river, in Virginia. General Lee had determined to attack Pope, and

N August, 1862, the

shape. The woof and warp are as daring. He purposed to leave onestraight and true and compact as if half of his army under Longstreet in it had required hours of concentration front of Pope, and throw the other to produce the fabric. Actual events half, under Jackson, by a circuitous follow in such dramatic sequence that march to a point twenty-one miles ex-

In pursuance of his plan and to facilitate its execution, a day or two bevisited the new state house in Boston to throw his cavalry, under Stuart, example, the chestnut, they are so fine in order to see the decorations that twelve miles in Pope's rear, at Cat- as hardly to be seen with the naked had been recently placed on the walls. lett's Station, a point on the railroad eye.

At that place were encamped the



"It Was Vacant."

it was not possible for Stuart to damage the railroad to any extent or to burn the railroad bridges or the acres of camp wagons that were there.

My command was in advance on that terrible rainy night. I was riding with the lieutenant commanding the platoon which formed the advance guard, when I suddenly saw, between the flashes of lightning, a man run across the road.

Under the influence of the spur my horse in a single bound roached the man, and under the influence of a pistol held to his head he told me that he was a servant of General Pope who was there with his headquarters tents. which, he said, were pitched in a

I made him get up in front of one of the troopers and guide a squadron, which I detached from the leading regiment, to the tents in the pines. On reaching the spot I quickly surrounded the federal headquarters, and, seeing a light in one of the tents, I dismounted and with one of my men entered it.

It was vacant, but filled with a large number of papers, showing where some one had been recently writing. There were also two glasses of toddy on the table.

A few days thereafter I captured a squadron of the Federal dragoons, unflag at the battle of Appomattox; as | der Major Thomas Hite of the reguone would fall another would snatch it | lar army, whom I had formerly known when a cadet at West Point.

The major said that he and Lewis Marshall, the latter being an aide de camp of Pope and a nephew of General Lee, were in one of the tents that shoulder and elbow, cutting it off as night and that he had been working by a surgeon's knife. He clasped the all day over his quartermaster papers, flag to his breast with the bloody and in view of the fact, as well as the tempestuous character of the he felt himself weakening, he turned night, he proposed to Marshall that

"The whisky was brought out," contown, he cried, 'For God's sake, take tinued the major, "sugar was put in glasses with the proper amount of water, to which a liberal allowance of whisky was added. I was just pouring the toddy from one glass to the returned the guide. "I was telling this other, thinking how soon the situation to some visitor only the other day, would be improved by swallowing it, and had got as far as what I am tell- when I heard the noise of horses' ing you when a tall man with gray hoofs, and the report of one or two hair, who was standing about where pistol shots. I quickly put the glasses

of that d- Confederate cavalry." At this point of the narrative the around, added, "Gentlemen, if you be-"And what was the name of the ser- lieve me, I do not know whether I geant whose blood we see there?" he drank than toddy or not. The 'Rebs' were on us so quick that Marshall and "His name was Plunkett," was the I lifted the side of the tent and rolled down into a friendly ravine, and re-A soldierly looking man in the blue mained there shivering in the drench-

It only remains to say that Hite magazine writer and his guide turned and Marshall did not drink the todroward him. Across his breast was dies they mixed, but that they rapidly pinned an empty sleeve .- J. B. in Har- disappeared down the throats of the two wet Confederates who found them.



ANNUAL RINGS IN THE TREES

Which Make Silvered Grain in Oak and Other Woods.

If the trunk or branch of an oak tree is cut smoothly across, thin whiitish lines may be seen running from within outward. Some of these lines armies of General begin in the center of the tree and others in each of the annual rings. each other on the make the silvered grain in quartered



oak and other woods. They exist in

It is correct to speak of the rings of growth as "annual rings," for as long as the tree is growing healthily a ring is formed each year. It is true that two false rings may appear in one year, but they are caused whenever the growth of the tree is interrupted. This happens when the foliage is destroyed by caterpillars and grows again in the same season, or when a severe drought in early summer stops growth for a time, after late frosts, and in similar cases.

An annual ring once formed does not change in size or place during the healthy life of the tree, except that it is covered in time by other younger layers.

FORKS AND SPADES IMPROVED

Fulcrum Attachment Eliminates Much of Back-Breaking Energy Needed in Working Soil.

Much of the back breaking energy required in using an earth fork or spade is expended in the dislodging of and back muscles. The attachment



Fulcrum Attachment.

shown in the illustration lessens this labor by providing a fulcrum, says the Popular Mechanics. By simply pulling the handle backward the load is dislodged, the fulcrum bearing the strain instead of the muscles.

HABITS OF ORCHARD PESTS

No Definite Rule With Reference to Time Insects Deposit Their Eggs or Work Damage.

There is no definite rule that can be laid down with reference to the time at which winged insect pests of the orchard deposit their eggs. Some are night flying insects and deposit their eggs at night; others are active only during the day, and deposit their eggs during that time. The codling moth is one of the night flying insects and begin to deposit eggs late in the evening, just about dusk, and continuues most active throughout the early nually. part of the night. The curculio on the day, remaining inactive at night, too thin. The same holds true with reference to the general activity of insects. As a rule the moths fly only at night, while tire season. some of the beetles are most active at night and others during the day.

PEACH SCAB AND BROWN ROT

Best Fungicide Known at Present Time Is Self-Boiled Lime and Sulphur Mixture.

The self-boiled lime and sulphur do the work right. Don't expect any at the present time for the control of remedy. peach seab and brown rot. Three applications are considered necessary of polson for the codling moth use a for good results where peach scab is likely to occur. The first application every calyx. is to be made just as the calyx is be-

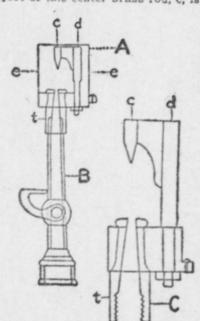
ing shed from the fruits. three weeks after the first. The third be avoided. application should be made about three weeks after the second. The quires much work, but more judgself-boiled lime and sulphur mixture ment. The age and variety of the tree should not be applied to the fruit must be kept in mind. within four weeks of the ripening ready for market.

NEW TYPE OF SPRAY NOZZLE WHITE PLAGUE LESS DEADLY

Effectiveness of Spraying Depends Largely Upon Character of Tapering Tube Employed.

The effectiveness of spraying deends in large measure upon the character of the nozzle used, and it is especially important that the nozzle should be adapted to the specific purpose for which it is to be used. G. E. Stone of the Massachuse ts station has devised a nozzle which he has Whitish Lines Are Medulary Rays, used with very satisfactory results in spraying large trees from a high-pressure machine.

This nozzle is shown in Fig. 1, at A. It consists of a nozzle screwed tightly on to the tip of a standard attachment provided with shut-off, such as is often employed in spraying work. (See B.) The attachment, however, is Pope confronted These are the medulary rays, which suitable metal connection threaded to incidental, as it may be fitted to any fit, and provided with a hose connection at the lower end. The essential part of the nozzle, as shown at A, consists of a small brass tip, t, about 11/2 inches long, provided with an aperture at the end one-eighth of an inch in diameter, although sometimes an aperture of 5-32 or 3-16 of an inch in diameter has been employed. About an inch or more above the center of the aperture there is placed a solid brass rod, c, one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This is attached to another rod, d, by means of a thin sheet of brass; The other day a magazine writer fore Jackson started Lee determined all kinds of trees, but in many, as, for lows the pointed brass rod, c, to be thrown in or out of center at will. The object of this center brass rod, c, is to



New Type of Spray Nozzle.

take the spray as it comes out of the one-eighth-inch nozzle under high the load from the ground after the pressure and break it up into a fine fork of spade has been inserted, which mist, and with the pressure which we foliage on a large elm tree. In case cura," Dept. L. Boston. it is necessary to reach higher, the adjustment is thrown out of the center and the spray goes directly through the one-eighth-inch aperture. By this means a greater distance and carrying power are secured, although

not so fine a spray. In the drawing the nozzle is shown surrounded by a shield, c, which was for the purpose of protecting the point, c. The nozzle as originally constructed was not provided with a to a clergyman in 1657. shield, being used for some days without it, but with the hard usage which it received [it was] found that the adjustment was likely to be injured. The nozzle was used in connection with a machine giving 250 pounds pressure, and the spraying mixture was carried through a one-inch hose.

This nozzle was used . . . in spraying over 1,000 trees having an average diameter of about 22 inches. Careful estimates made showed that the average amount of arsenate of lead per tree was 1.7 pounds, or about 17 gallons of arsenate of lead solution. The cost of spraying each tree, including the labor, gasoline and lead, was 55 cents.

The spraying was just as thorough and the cost was about one-third of that by the ordinary method, using Vermorel and other fine-mist nozzles,

The United States forest service ia prepared to reforest 30,000 acres an-

Trees should not be planted on a the other hand, is most active during high slope, for the soil is likely to be

Grape vines require frequent shallow cultivation throughout the en-Get your spraying equipment in

good order several days before you must begin spraying. Strain all spray materials through a good, fine strainer. It avoids clog-

ged nozzles and wasted time. The time to get a thing is when it is there. The time to get the apple worm is before he gets inside.

Know what you must spray for, then

mixture is the best fungicide known one spray material to be a universal When making the first application

coarse nozzle, high pressure and fill

With fruiting orchards, mineral fertilizers are often of great assist-The second application to be made ance, but an excess of nitrogen should

The pruning season is cn-it re-

When the strawberries are of the time, as the mixture may give the vines remove the mulch and cultivate fruit a whitewashed appearance when thoroughly to kill off the weeds and put the soil in fine condition.

Decrease in Death Rate From Tuberculosis Meahs Saving of 27,000 Lives in Ten Years.

In the decade from 1901 to 1910, the death rate from tuberculosis in the United States declined from 196.9 for each 100,000 persons living to 160.3, a decrease of 18.7 per cent, while the general death rate, including all causes of death, declined only one-half as fast, or at the rate of 9.7 per cent, from 1655.0 to 1495.8, according to figures given out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The figures are based on data abstracted from the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census, and cover the registration area in this country. According to the statement, the tuberculosis death rate has declined steadily since 1904, when It was 201.6. On the other hand, the general death rate shows a fluctuation downward in general trend, but not as steady as the tuberculosis rate. The decline in the tuberculosis death rate in the last ten years means a saving of 27,000 lives at the present time.

ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

'When my baby was two months old, she had eczema and rash very badly. I noticed that her face and body broke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, but they did no good. She would scratch, as it itched, and she cried, and did not gleep for more than a week. One day I saw in the paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, so I got them and tried them at once. My baby's face was as a cake of sores.

"When I first used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I could see a difference. In color it was redder. I continued with them. My baby was tion." -- Mrs. Charles Moore, R. R. in a terrible condition. I used the No. 3, Murrayville, Iil. Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Oint ment) four times a day, and in two weeks she was quite well. The Cuticura Remedies healed her skin perfectly, and her skin is now pretty and fine through using them. I also use the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to, for it makes a lovely skin. Every mother should use the Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and the Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my baby of eczema and rash." New York City, Aug. 26, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Oint. H.S. PARK, Box 3, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, D.C. used it is capable of throwing the ment are sold everywhere, a sample mist 20 or 25 feet. This is sufficient of each, with 32-page book, will be to reach, from a ladder, most of the mailed free on application to "Cuti-

> There is no reason why you shouldn't try again, even though at first you do succeed.

For COLDS and GRIP

Bicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—refleves the sching and feverialness—cures the
Cold and restores normal conditions. It's
fleuid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

The term reverend was first applied

Garfield Tea is admittedly the simplest and best remedy for constipation.

Fourteen per cent. of the egg is al-

BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.



Sikeston, Mo. - "For seven years Isuffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backsche and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room The doctors gave me medicine to ease me

at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."-Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Murrayville, Ill .- "I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital, but dreaded it so that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the opera-

PREVENTION

better than cure. Tutt's Pills if taken in time are not only a remedy for, but will prevent SICK HEADACHE,

FURS genuine bargain. The risk is mine. Firmly convinced that I can offer have tried it. I tell all my friends you extraordinary value, to avoid storage am offering a beautiful absolutely new set of black furs consisting of pillow muff and large handsome neckpiece, latest style, for only (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 18th St., \$15. Sent free, moth proof box, privilege of



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